

10.5

Math 110 S

Midterm 1
October 05, 2004
Instructor: Charles Cuell

Name
Student



All solutions are to be presented on the exam paper. Each question is worth two (2) marks. A disorganized or messy solution will result in a mark of zero for that question. *There are twelve (12) questions in total.* Time for the exam is **80 minutes**.

10.5

$$x + 4 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -4$$

(1) Find the solution set of $x^2 + x - 20 \geq 0$

$$(x - 4)(x + 5) \geq 0$$

$$x: (-\infty, -5] \cup [4, \infty)$$

$$x < 4$$

$$x > 4$$

$$x + 5 \geq 0$$

$$x \geq -5$$

$$x + 5 > 0$$

$$x > -5$$

(2) Find the solution set of $|x^2 - 4| > 0$.

10.5

$$x^2 - 4 > 0$$

$$\sqrt{x^2} > 4$$

$$x > 2$$

$$4 - x^2 > 0$$

$$\sqrt{4} > x^2$$

$$2 > x$$

$$x: (-\infty, -2) \cup (2, \infty)$$

(3) Evaluate the following:

(a) $\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}$

$$y = \pi$$

$$x = 4$$

$$r^2 = 4^2 + \pi^2$$



$$(b) \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}\right) = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$(c) \cos\left(\frac{-\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3}$$

(4) Find the domain of

$$f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{x-2}$$

$D: [-2, 2]$
 $D: \mathbb{R} \setminus \{2\}$

$$\sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$D_{f(x)}: [-2, 2)$$

(5) Find the domain of

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{e^{-e^x}}$$

Study logs

when $x=1$
the derivative is 0

(6) Find the solution set of $x \sin x - x = 0$ on the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$.

$$x (\sin x - 1)$$

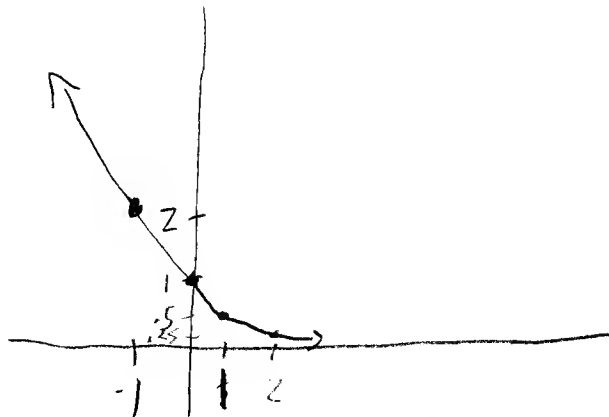
(7) Let

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{x + 1} \quad = \quad \frac{(-2)^2 - 2(-2) + 1}{-2 + 1}$$

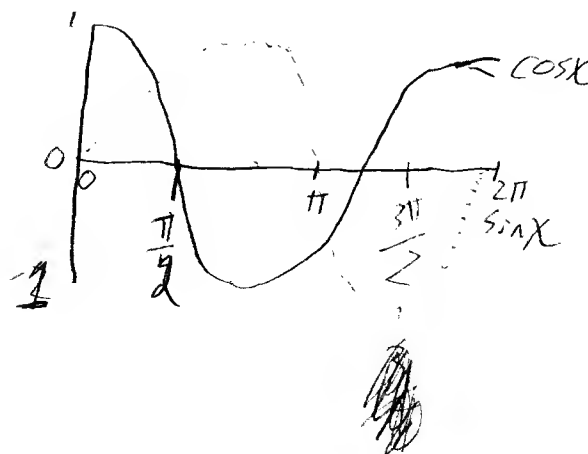
Evaluate $f(-2) = -9$

$$= -\left(4 + 4 + 1\right)$$

(8) Plot the graph of $f(x) = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x$. Plot at least one known point on the graph.



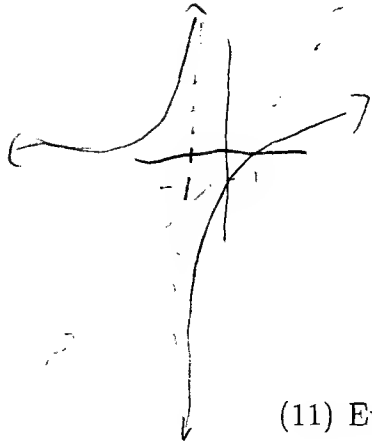
(9) Plot the graph of $f(x) = \cos x$, on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$. Include all the points where $\sin x$ is maximum, minimum and zero.



(10) Let \mathcal{C} be a curve in \mathbb{R}^3 . Find the invariant of \mathcal{C} under the correct notation.

Sack
194

the inverse. Use the



$$x = \frac{x-1}{x+1}$$

$$X = \frac{y-1}{y+1}$$

$$D_f = X \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 1 \dots\dots\dots 0 + \\ x + 1 \dots\dots\dots 0 + + + + \\ \hline + \quad -1 \quad \quad \quad - \quad \quad \quad 1 \\ \qquad c_0 \qquad \qquad \qquad 0 + \end{array}$$

(a) $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 1$



45° $\frac{\pi}{4}$

$$(b) \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{1}{2}$$



60°

$$\frac{1}{1}$$

$$x-0 = x(-1)$$

$$x = x - 1$$